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SUMMARY OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

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Prepared in Terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS

TSUS Items 722.02- 722.16

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FOREWORD

Each Summary of Trade and Tariff Information is part of a series published by the United States International Trade Commission to provide information on conditions of competition between domestic and foreign products. This report, generally covering the period 1976 through 1980, is one of many being published in the current series of summaries.

This series provides comprehensive coverage of product uses, the domestic industry, U.S. consumption, production, and trade, and the domestic and international markets in each commodity area. The summaries are cast in terms of the eight schedules of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS).

The current series will consist of approximately 600 individual reports. The Commission will issue updated statistical tables and industry status reports as appropriate for individual summaries. The overall program will run several years, ultimately covering all items of the TSUS.

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Executive Summary

This summary covers photographic cameras (motion-picture cameras and still-picture cameras), both amateur and professional.

U.S. customs treatment regarding the classification and value of photographic cameras is well established. Cameras capable of taking a picture, regardless of quality or price, are classified as photographic cameras.

The U.S. industry consists of about 45 firms, located principally in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, Illinois, and California. Production of most photographic cameras is labor intensive. Employment in the producing firms was estimated at 18,000 to 20,000 production workers in 1980.

Two companies with multinational operations--the only domestic companies which produce camera systems and the only producers of instant-print cameras worldwide--are the dominant producers of amateur still-picture cameras.

Apparent U.S. consumption of photographic cameras increased from an estimated $518 million in 1976 to $900 million in 1980, representing an average annual rate of increase of almost 15 percent. Although a portion of this increase is attributable to inflation, the market for photographic cameras has also grown during this period as a result of extensive advertising, manufacturing efficiencies, and above all, product innovation.

With the exception of some highly specialized still-picture cameras or high-speed motion-picture cameras, U.S. production is concentrated in the lower to medium price range of the market. The estimated value of U.S. shipments of photographic cameras in 1980 was $568 million, representing an increase of 60 percent from the value in 1976. Although the main emphasis of the photographic camera industry in the United States has been on serving the mass market, the demand for higher priced amateur and professional cameras has been supplied largely by imports.

In 1980, the value of imports was $480 million, equivalent to an estimated 53 percent of apparent U.S. consumption. The popular 35mm still-picture cameras accounted for 73 percent of the total value of imports of photographic cameras in 1980. Japan, West Germany, and Austria were the principal sources of motion-picture cameras, and Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong supplied the greater part of still-picture cameras during 1976-80. All photographic cameras are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea (Korea), and Singapore were the principal suppliers of duty-free imports in 1980. Imports under the GSP amounted to $21 million--about 4 percent of the value of total U.S. imports of photographic cameras in that year.

U.S. exports, which consisted primarily of hand-held type cameras in the lower to medium price range, amounted to $148 million in 1980. The Netherlands, Japan, United Kingdom, West Germany, and Canada were the principal export markets during 1976-80.

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Commodity	TSUS item No.
Photographic motion-picture cameras, with or without sound-recording systems:	
Valued under $50 each	722.02
Valued $50 or more each	722.04
Photographic cameras (other than motion-picture cameras), photographic enlargers, and combination camera-enlargers:	
Having a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of the value of the article	722.10
Other cameras:	
Fixed-focus	722.12
Other than fixed-focus:	
Valued not over $10 each	722.14
Valued over $10 each	722.16

Note.--For the statutory descriptions, see excerpts from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1981) in app. A. A concordance of the TSUS included in the summary with related categories in other production, export and import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

The products covered in this summary are still-picture cameras and motion-picture cameras (excluding photographic accessories and television cameras), both amateur and professional. These cameras are provided for in the TSUS part 2, subpart F, schedule 7. 1/

The difference between a still-picture camera and a motion-picture camera is that the latter has a special feature enabling it to take a series of pictures in rapid succession. This special feature is the film-transport mechanism which is synchronized with the shutter. As film passes through a motion-picture camera, it is stopped behind the lens, a single picture is taken, and the film is automatically moved.

1/ Although the legal language of the TSUS under description and uses includes photographic enlargers and combination camera-enlargers, these items are imported under TSUS item 722.18, which is not covered in this summary.

The basic function of a camera is to act as a mechanism in which photographic film (or a photographic plate) can be exposed to a light reflecting subject, and can thus record a permanent image on the film or plate. There are many different types of cameras, but the conventional types consist essentially of a lightweight body, a lens for gathering light, a diaphragm which controls the amount of light on the film or plate, a shutter for making the exposure, a film-holding and transport system, and a focusing and viewfinding system. Variations in these features are found in the different kinds of cameras.

Cameras other than fixed focus, valued not over $10 each (TSUS item 722.14), will not be discussed since this item consists primarily of toy cameras and in 1980 made up less than 1 percent of U.S. camera imports in terms of both quantity and value. The main types of cameras (TSUS items 722.10 -.16), and a brief description of each follows. 1/

Motion-picture cameras

Motion-picture cameras (classified in TSUS items 722.02 and 722.04) can be categorized by the size (width) of film used. The most commonly used films are 8mm, 16mm, and 35mm, but other sizes of film, and cameras designed for their use, are also available. The 8mm motion-picture camera is an amateur movie camera used to take home movies and is available with or without a sound-recording system. Both the 16mm and 35mm motion-picture cameras are sound-recording cameras used almost exclusively by professionals, with the former most often associated with news gathering and documentaries. The 35mm motion-picture camera is used primarily in the motion picture industry for feature-length films. When large-screen feature films are desired, the 35mm film is simply blown up to the 70mm size.

Still-picture cameras

Twin-lens reflex cameras.--The twin-lens reflex camera (classified in TSUS items 722.10 and 722.16) is box-shaped and has a horizontal ground-glass screen at the top of the camera. This camera has two lenses, one for taking the photograph and another for viewing.

Single-lens reflex cameras.--In the single-lens reflex camera (classified in TSUS item 722.16), a single lens is used both for viewing and taking the photograph, thus allowing the photographer to see exactly what he will photograph. A movable mirror between the lens and the film reflects the image onto a ground-glass screen located at either the top or back of the camera. At the moment the shutter is opened, the mirror is pushed out of the way, allowing the image to fall on the film. Most single-lens reflex cameras offer interchangeable lenses and features for electronic flash units; some are fitted with electric motors which advance the film after each exposure.

1/ Process cameras are classified under TSUS item 722.18 and are not included in this summary. These large cameras are used in the printing industry for composing and preparing printing plates and cylinders.

Instamatic cameras.--The basic feature of the instamatic camera (classified in TSUS items 722.12 and 722.16), is a simple drop-in 126 or 110 cartridge film. This is perhaps the most important innovation in still-picture cameras in many years. 1/ These cameras range from the very simple fixed-focus (TSUS item 722.12) to the more complex variable focus cameras (TSUS item 722.16) with automatic exposure control systems, electronic shutters, and built-in electronic flashes.

Instant-print cameras.--The main function of the instant-print camera (classified in TSUS items 722.12 and 722.16) is its ability to deliver a finished photographic print shortly after exposure. The film carries its own developing chemicals in pods that are crushed by rollers and released over the film.

Microfilm cameras.--Microfilm cameras (classified in TSUS items 722.12 and 722.16), of which there are several types, are used in a special technique of copying documents to a reduced size on photographic film.

The foregoing, although a partial listing, represents the bulk of photographic cameras in use today. There are, however, many cameras built to carry out special functions, ranging from motion-picture cameras for time-lapse photography to very large cameras for tracking missiles. There are cameras with wide-angle lenses to cover a wide field and cameras used in industry to record instrument readings and time and motion studies. The use of X-ray cameras plays an important role in the medical field by providing an image for further evaluation and diagnosis. Industry uses X-ray cameras for the detection of flaws in casting and welds. Photography has also made substantial contributions in the field of scientific experimentation, commercial printing, astronomy, and photoidentification systems.

With the exception of some specialized equipment, domestic production of photographic cameras is concentrated mainly in the lower to medium value articles. These cameras are mass produced and enjoy brand-name prestige. High value and other highly labor-intensive cameras which do not lend themselves to mass-production are for the most part supplied by imports. Virtually all 35mm still-picture cameras and many of the very cheap fixed-focus cameras are imported 2/. Camera models constantly change, and as a result, there are several hundred models of still-picture cameras and a large but smaller number of motion-picture models on the market at any given time.

1/ The 126 cartridge contains film 35mm in width and the 110 cartridge contains film 16mm in width.

2/ Prior to publication, a small American camera manufacturer started production of a 35mm range finder camera, the first such American camera in about 15 years. The 35mm single-lens reflex camera is still supplied entirely by imports.

Customs Treatment

U.S. customs treatment

The following table shows the current column 1 rate of duty which applies to imports of photographic cameras from those countries having most-favored-nation (MFN) status (col. 1) 1/, the final column 1 rates of duty negotiated in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) 2/, the rates of duty which apply to imports from countries designated by the President as being under Communist domination or control (col. 2) 3/, and a reference as to the eligibility for duty free treatment under the GSP 4/ of products entered under TSUS items 722.02-722.16. The Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations resulted in final tariff reductions of more than 50 percent on TSUS items 722.02-722.16. A comprehensive presentation of the eight staged reductions (1980-87) of column 1 rates of duty for photographic cameras can be found in appendix A, table 1.

During 1980, the vast majority (about 96 percent by value) of all U.S. imports of motion-picture cameras entered under TSUS item 722.04 at a rate of duty of 5.8 percent ad valorem. Most still-picture cameras entered under TSUS item 722.16 at a rate of duty of 6.9 percent ad valorem, with 35mm cameras accounting for about 79 percent (by value) of still-picture camera imports.

Customs treatment regarding the classification and value of photographic cameras is well established. Cameras capable of taking a picture, regardless of quality or price (e.g., toy cameras or cameras without a lens), are classified as photographic cameras.

All cameras herein considered are presently eligible for GSP treatment effective January 1, 1976, pursuant to Executive Order 11888, and are thus permitted duty-free entry into the United States when imported from designated beneficiary countries. On July 14, 1978, the Trade Policy Staff Committee of the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations (now the Office of the United States Trade Representive) was petitioned by a photographic trade association to have several types of still-picture cameras

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1/ The rates of duty in rate of duty column numbered 1 are most-favored-nation (MFN) rates, and are applicable to products imported from all countries except those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUS. However, such rates do not apply to products of developing countries which are granted tariff treatment under the GSP or under the "LDDC" rate of duty.

2/ The Tokyo round refers to the seventh and most recent round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations conducted under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Geneva, 1973-79).

3/ The rates of duty in rate of duty column numbered 2 apply to imported products from those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUS.

4/ The GSP, under title V of the Trade Act of 1974, provides duty-free treatment of specified eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. GSP, implemented by Executive Order 11888 of Nov. 24, 1975, applies to merchandise imported on or after Jan. 1, 1976, and is expected to remain in effect until Jan. 4, 1985.

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Photographic cameras: U.S. rates of duty, present and negotiated, by TSUS items

TSUS item No.	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 1/	Negotiated col. 1. rate of duty 2/	Col. 2 rate of duty	GSP eligibility
	Photographic motion-picture cameras, with or without sound-recording systems:				
722.02	Valued under $50 each	10.1% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	Yes. 3/
722.04	Valued $50 or more each	5.6% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	Yes. 3/
	Photographic cameras (other than motion-picture cameras), photographic enlargers, and combination camera-enlargers:				
722.10	Having a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of the value of the article.	10.6% ad val.	5% ad val.	45% ad val.	Yes. 3/
	Other cameras:				
722.12	Fixed-focus	8.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	20% ad val.	Yes. 3/
	Other than fixed-focus:				
722.14	Valued not over $10 each	14.5% ad val.	6.8% ad val.	20% ad val.	Yes. 4/
722.16	Valued over $10 each	6.4% ad val.	3% ad val.	20% ad val.	Yes. 3/

1/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1981.

2/ Rate negotiated under the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (Tokyo round), to be achieved through 8 annual staged reductions. This rate is currently applicable to products from countries designated as "least developed developing countries", as specified in general headnote 3(d) of the TSUS, which are not granted duty free treatment under the GSP. This rate reflects the full U.S. MTN concession rate for a particular item without staging.

3/ Effective Jan. 1, 1976.

4/ Imports from Hong Kong were excluded from GSP eligibility under this item during the period Jan. 1, 1976-Feb. 28, 1977.

withdrawn from the list of articles entitled to GSP treatment. This petition was unsuccessful. Later that same year, however, the U.S. Department of Labor was petitioned for adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974, and as a result, 119 workers formerly producing still-picture cameras were certified as eligible for trade adjustment assistance.

Foreign customs treatment

Photographic cameras are provided for under chapter 90 of the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) and are dutiable at various rates throughout the world. Under the CCCN, still-picture cameras are provided for under heading 90.07, and motion-picture cameras under 90.08. With the exception of Canada and the United States, the CCCN is used by most countries as a basis for tariff classification. The following table shows the present rates of duty for photographic cameras, and the rates of duty negotiated under the MTN by the major U.S. trading partners.

Nontariff barriers are not considered a major impediment to trade by the U.S. photographic industry, although they do add to the cost of U.S. producers doing business overseas. The most common nontariff barriers to U.S. photographic exports are requirements for metric labeling, dual language labeling, maintaining overseas accounts larger than normal commercial requirements, and licensing procedures. This last nontariff barrier should become less restrictive since the signing of the licensing code negotiated during the MTN.

The U.S. Industry

There are about 45 U.S. producers of still-picture and motion-picture cameras, located principally in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, Illinois, and California. Production of the vast majority of photographic cameras, even where sophisticated capital equipment is available, requires skilled technicians for assembly. Employment has been stagnant since 1976, with 1980 estimates ranging from 18,000 to 20,000 production workers.

Approximately 15 domestic manufacturers produce motion-picture cameras. The largest domestic producer of 8mm motion-picture cameras ceased production of sound motion-picture cameras in 1979.

Two domestic producers dominate the amateur still-picture camera industry in the United States. These two multinational firms are the only domestic companies which produce both cameras and film, and are also the only producers of instant-print cameras in the world. Three or four other firms have a relatively small share of domestic production of still-picture cameras.

Three diversified firms account for the bulk of domestic production of microfilm cameras. An additional number of domestic manufacturers produce still-picture cameras, such as aerial (three major producers), view (two major producers), surveillance, medical, and others.

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Photographic cameras: Selected rates of duty in principal foreign markets, present and negotiated

Market	Description of commodity and foreign tariff item No.	Present rate of duty 1/	Negotiated rate of duty 2/
Canada	Cameras, not otherwise provided for; of a class or kind made in Canada (46205.1).	10% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
	Cameras to automatically produce a print after exposure (46212.1).	Free	Free
	Cameras and animation stands of a class or kind not made in Canada for use in the commercial production of animation films (46218.1).	Free	Free
	Motion-picture cameras of a class or kind not made in Canada for use in the commercial production of motion pictures or animated films (46246.1).	Free	Free
EEC	Photographic cameras (90.07A)	11.6% ad val.	7.2% ad val.
	Cameras and sound recorders (90.08A)	9.1% ad val.	6.2% ad val.
Japan	Cameras for microscopes or aircraft (90.07110(1))	5.6% ad val. 3/	4.2% ad val.
	Cameras for photoengraving, X-rays, copying documents, or for medical or surgical purposes (90.07110(2)).	5.9% ad val.	5.7% ad val.
	Cameras for film of a width 16mm, 35mm, 60mm, folding cameras and cameras not elsewhere specified (90.07131-139).	5.9% ad val.	4.0% ad val.
	8mm motion-picture cameras (90.08111)	5.9% ad val. 3/	4.0% ad val.
	16mm motion-picture cameras (90.08112)	5.9% ad val. 3/	4.0% ad val.
	Motion-picture cameras (90.08121)	4.0% ad val. 3/	4.0% ad val.

1/ Rates applicable to imports from the United States for 1981.
2/ Final rates negotiated under the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva.
3/ The Japanese tariff laws also require a 15-percent commodity tax on c.i.f. value and duty.

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Several large domestic manufacturers of photographic cameras have established foreign production facilities to provide competitive service and to gain market access. The largest domestic manufacturer of amateur still-picture cameras has production facilities in six foreign countries, including assembly operations in Canada, Brazil, and Australia. Another domestic firm, with production operations in Scotland, reportedly has one of the largest plants in Europe for manufacturing cameras. Cameras produced overseas by these companies are generally for foreign consumption.

Price competition is keen at both the wholesale and retail levels of the photographic camera industry, resulting in small markups. Retailers in particular often sell cameras with insignificant markups in order to attract customers for the more lucrative camera accessories.

After-tax profits for 1980 varied widely from firm to firm within the industry depending upon the product mix and the size of the corporate base. For the industry as a whole, after-tax profits probably averaged less than 5 percent of sales in 1980. Generally, profits-to-sales ratios were down in 1980 due to the extremely competitive nature of the industry and a desire by retailers to keep inventories low, given the uncertain growth of the economy. The camera industry in the United States is considered to be one of the most modern in the world, and industry sources believe that after another slow year in 1981, profits will pick up in 1982.

Since financial data relating only to cameras are not available, the information shown below includes data on all photographic products produced by the two largest domestic camera manufacturers. Therefore, these figures include the production of film, which in one company's case, accounts for almost 80 percent of its profits.

The table below shows that net sales of all photographic goods increased each year during 1976-80. Net profit before income taxes also increased yearly, with the exception of 1979; as a share of net sales, net profit before income taxes varied from year to year, but showed a general downward trend over the five year period.

Profit-and-loss experience of the 2 largest U.S. producers of photographic equipment, 1/ 1976-80

Year	Net sales	Net profit before income taxes	Ratio of net profit before income taxes to net sales
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1976	6,388	1,323	20.7
1977	7,029	1,362	19.4
1978	8,390	1,876	22.4
1979	9,390	1,743	18.6
1980	11,185	2,107	18.8

1/ These firms accounted for 75 percent of the total value of producer's shipments of all photographic equipment in 1979. One industry source estimates that these 2 firms also account for about 90 percent of all shipments of domestically produced cameras.

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As shown below, the ratio of net profit to shareholders' equity in 1978 was 32.5 percent. In 1979, the ratio dropped almost 5 percentage points, before recovering to 30.1 percent in 1980. The ratio of net profit to total assets ranged from 19.5 percent in 1977 to 23.3 percent in 1978, with the ratio of 20.8 percent for 1980 being the average for the 1976-80 period.

Ratios of net profit before income taxes to shareholders' equity and total assets for the two largest U.S. photographic producers, 1976-80

Year	Ratios of net profit before income taxes to--	
	Shareholders' equity	Total assets
	Percent	Percent
1976	27.7	20.4
1977	26.4	19.5
1978	32.5	23.3
1979	27.6	19.8
1980	30.1	20.8

Domestically produced photographic cameras are marketed in a number of ways. Most amateur-consumer cameras are sold to independent photo dealers and other retail establishments by manufacturers' regional distribution centers which are supplied from central warehouses. Other companies, however, ship directly from the plant without regional distribution. There are manufacturers that rely on independent distributors or a combination of direct shipments and independent distributors.

There is no set pattern for the distribution of imported photographic cameras in the United States. Imports are often distributed to retail dealers by an independent distributor, by a foreign manufacturer's representative, or by the foreign manufacturer's own organization in this country. Over the years, several large foreign producers of photographic cameras have switched from distribution through a U.S. sales representative to direct U.S. sales.

Still-picture and motion-picture cameras are sold mainly through discount stores, specialty camera stores, department stores, drug stores, and catalogue show rooms. Specialty camera stores offer the consumer a complete line of photographic cameras backed by a strong reputation for product servicing and product expertise. Due to the holiday buying season, December is believed to be the highest sales month. It is estimated that about 40 percent of still-picture cameras and about 30 percent of motion-picture cameras are sold in December. The summer months are the second largest season for purchasing cameras, and a significant number of cameras are also purchased as gifts throughout the year.

The U.S. Market

Domestic market profile

The U.S. market for still-picture and motion-picture cameras can be divided into two groups; (1) the amateur sector and (2) the commercial, industrial, and professional sector.

Amateur sector.--Several key factors affect the demand for amateur cameras, including disposable income, price, advertising, leisure time, travel, and, most importantly, product innovation. The latter is essential in maintaining increasing sales. For instance, the largest domestic producer sold 10 million units of the first cartridge-loading instamatic camera in the first 26 months after introducing this type of camera in 1963, and by 1980 more than 60 million were sold throughout the world.

Another example of product innovation resulting in increased product demand is the pocket instamatic camera (using 110 film format), introduced in 1972. By 1977, with over 50 models of this small, lightweight camera on the market, sales had already exceeded 50 million units, and are continuing at an annual rate of over 5 million, as new and improved models constantly replace earlier ones. Although product obsolescence serves as an important impetus to the development of new and improved cameras, some earlier models continue to sell well.

In the field of instant-print cameras, an American firm introduced the first peel-apart film camera in 1948, and totally dominated this segment of the market for almost 28 years. While the instant-print camera sector has shown extraordinary growth over the past several years, the market for conventional cameras represents the greater portion of still-picture photography. Sales of 35mm cameras, especially the 35mm single-lens reflex, have shown a sharp increase over the past several years. Virtually all 35mm still-picture cameras sold in the United States are imported. While most serious amateurs use 35mm single-lens reflex cameras and in addition, often own a less complex 35mm viewfinder camera, the economical 110 cameras and instant-print cameras are the standards for the majority of amateur photographers in the United states. In 1980, Americans took more than 11 billion still-pictures, representing an increase of more than 10 percent over the number taken in 1978.

In an effort to divert the American mass market from inexpensive 110 cameras and instant-print cameras, several of the largest Japanese camera producers introduced compact, but sophisticated, 35mm single-lens reflex models selling for as low as $200. These cameras use mostly inexpensive but durable plastic bodies and parts, low-cost integrated circuits, and relatively high-speed lenses. Together with advanced automatic production facilities, these features make possible the mass production of 35mm cameras at a relatively low price.

The production of super 8mm motion-picture cameras began in 1965 with the introduction by an American manufacturer of the super 8mm film, thus ending the necessity to use 16mm film, which had to be sliced down the middle and joined together during processing. This new super 8mm film also resulted in a

larger picture. In 1972 the existing light (XL) movie film and camera was introduced which allowed motion-pictures to be taken indoors without auxiliary lighting, and in the following year, 8mm movie cameras were capable of recording sound on film within the camera.

However, with all the improvements and recent advances during the past several years, sales of 8mm motion-picture cameras have not been up to manufacturers' expectations, particularly in the area of home motion pictures. Industry sources attribute this disappointing development to the high cost of motion-picture cameras, the ensuing need to purchase a projector and screen, the complexity of the equipment, and the necessity of editing and splicing to produce a high-quality finished film. Innovations in movie cameras such as automatic exposure control, development of an instant-movie system, and the process of transferring video tape to movie film may add some impetus to the otherwise sluggish movie camera market.

Commercial, industrial, and professional sector.--The market for photographic cameras in the professional, industrial, and commercial sector is largely determined by the state of the domestic economy and the funds available for new and improved equipment. The use of microfilm for the storage and retrieval of records has increased significantly over the past several years. Contributing to this growth have been factors such as increased cost of paper and storage space, and the expanding volume of written materials. Banking and financial institutions, insurance companies, government, and industries are major users of microfilm. Many industrial and business firms also have in-plant photo facilities which provide services for their advertising and audio-visual departments.

U.S. consumption

As shown in table 1 of appendix C, the value of apparent U.S. consumption of all photographic cameras increased from an estimated $518 million in 1976 to slightly over $1 billion in 1978, before declining to an estimated $900 million in 1980. The ratio of imports to apparent consumption increased from an estimated 46 percent in 1976 to 58 percent in 1978, before declining to an estimated 53 percent in 1980, owing to increased sales of U.S.-made still-picture cameras. During 1976-80, the value of imports more than doubled, and the value of domestic shipments increased by 60 percent.

Motion-picture cameras.--Apparent U.S. consumption of motion-picture cameras increased from an estimated 538,600 units, valued at $54.6 million, in 1976, to a high of 721,400 units, valued at $80.0 million, in 1977, and thereafter declined to 332,500 units, valued at $38.8 million, in 1980 (table 2). The decline in consumption in 1978-80 was due primarily to the weakness in the 8mm motion-picture market. The inconvenience of projection and the growing popularity of video cassettes are believed to be the major factors causing the reduced sales of 8mm motion-picture cameras.

Based on quantity, the ratio of imports of motion-pictures cameras to apparent consumption grew from 62 percent to a high of 80 percent during 1976-78, declined to 67 percent in 1979, and then rose to 72 percent in 1980. U.S. imports of motion-pictures cameras increased by 46 percent during

1976-78, and domestic production decreased by 35 percent. From 1978 to 1980, both imports and domestic production declined, falling by 51 percent and 28 percent, repectively. The decline in imports from 1978 to 1980 was due to the sharp decrease in imports of 8mm motion-picture cameras. In addition, the largest domestic producer of 8mm motion-picture cameras ceased production of 8mm sound motion-picture cameras early in 1979 due to the depressed market for such cameras.

Still-picture cameras.--Apparent U.S. consumption of still-picture cameras increased during 1976-80, rising from $463 million in 1976 to $981 million in 1978, before falling to $861 million in 1980 (table 3). Most of the overall increase was due to the popularity of the 110 camera and the instant-print camera. Prior to 1976, the developer of instant-print cameras accounted for all sales in the instant-print market. In 1976, when the largest domestic producer of photographic goods introduced a similar camera, consumption increased sharply as the two companies competed for a greater share of the market. Over 95 percent of the instant-print cameras for the U.S. consumer market during 1976-80 were domestically produced. Industry sources estimate that the total sales in the United States for these cameras amounted to 8.5 million units in 1979, and between 6 million and 7 million units in 1980.

Other still-picture cameras such as the 35mm and 110 models also accounted for a large part of U.S. consumption. Sales of 110 cameras involved approximately 8 million units in 1979 (of which about 2.5 million units were imported), and it is estimated that for 1980, there were about 7.5 million units sold (of which about 3.0 million units were imported). Although total 1979 sales (including imports) of 110 cameras in the United States dropped by 11 percent from sales in 1978, domestic producers increased their share of the U.S. market by about 10 percent. This resulted in a slight increase of 110 sales by U.S. firms.

Consumption of 35mm still-picture cameras (virtually all of which are imported) increased from 754,000 units in 1976 to 3.1 million units in 1980 due to extensive advertising and the ability of foreign producers to mass produce these cameras at a relatively low price. Imports of still-picture cameras more than doubled in value during 1976-80, and as previously stated, consisted largely of 110 and 35mm cameras. Based on value, the ratio of imports of still-picture cameras to domestic consumption of such cameras increased from 44 percent in 1976 to 52 percent in 1980.

U.S. production

U.S. producers' shipments of all photographic cameras in 1976 were valued at $354.7 million and by 1980 stood at $567.8 million, representing an average annual rate of increase of 12.5 percent (table 1). Shipments of photographic cameras increased sporadically from 1976 to 1980 with the percentage increase for 1977 more than triple the average annual rate mentioned above. This deviation was due largely to the entry of a second U.S. manufacturer into the instant-print camera market. Producers' shipments of motion-picture cameras declined 53 percent from 1976 to 1980 (table 2), yet producers' shipments of still-picture cameras rose 42 percent from 1976 to 1978, before falling 20 percent by 1980 (table 3).

Motion-picture cameras.--U.S. producers' shipments of motion-picture cameras decreased without interruption from an estimated 225,000 units, valued at $23 million, in 1976 to 105,000 units, valued at $15.8 million, in 1980 (table 2). This decrease was due in part to increased competition from imported 8mm cameras (principally from Japan) and the exit of a U.S. firm from the production of sound-recording 8mm motion-picture cameras in 1979. Additional competition comes from the growing use of videotape, especially in news gathering and sporting events. Videotape's advantage is found in its instant playback feature, which film cannot provide because it must first be developed.

Still-picture cameras.--U.S. producers' shipments of still-picture cameras increased from an estimated 12.2 million units in 1976 to an estimated 17.3 million units in 1978, and then declined to an estimated 13.8 million units in 1980 (table 3). Producers' shipments for 1980 dropped 20 percent from such shipments in the peak year of 1978. Industry sources indicate that much of the decline occurred in producers' shipments of amateur still-picture cameras. After the banner year in 1978, an inventory carryover occurred through 1979. In addition, sales of 110 cameras and instant-print cameras were off by 8 to 10 percent in 1979. These two circumstances were important contributing factors in the 1979 decline of producers' shipments. Due to the recession, this trend continued into 1980.

In the amateur still-picture camera market, U.S. producers hold a dominant position developed through their large expenditures on research and development. In 1978, the two largest U.S. producers combined spent $475 million for research and development. Hand-held still-picture cameras represent the greater part of domestic production. Because of the tremendous U.S. market for these cameras, approximately 80 percent of this country's production is sold for domestic consumption. Thus, the main emphasis of U.S. producers has been on supplying the mass market, while demand for higher-priced amateur and professional still-picture cameras has been supplied by imports.

Data on U.S. producers' inventories of photographic cameras are not available from official U.S. statistics. The larger producers generally maintain an adequate supply of cameras to service the anticipated market. However, for certain specialized cameras requiring handcrafted quality construction, orders may take as long as a year to fill. The majority of cameras are essentially standard products (after development), with the exception of those for military use. Few cameras are made to customers' specifications, although the wide variety of accessories such as zoom lenses, telephoto lenses, and filters available allows consumers to tailor many cameras to their specific requirements.

U.S. imports

Import trends.--Imports of photographic cameras in 1978 increased by more than 150 percent over 1976 imports, but then fell almost 20 percent by 1980, for a net increase of 101 percent in imports during 1976-80. The ratio of imports to consumption increased in this period from 46 percent in 1976 to 53 percent in 1980 (table 1).

Motion-picture cameras.--As shown in table 2, imports of all motion-picture cameras increased from 335,000 units, valued at $36.7 million, in 1976 to 489,000 units, valued at $53 million, in 1978, and then decreased significantly to 240,000 units, valued at $31.4 million, in 1980. Japan was the major source of imports, supplying 84 percent of the quantity and 79 percent of the value during 1976-80 (table 4). Austria, Taiwan, and West Germany were the next largest suppliers in terms of quantity, with Canada and the Netherlands the leading suppliers in terms of unit value during 1976-80. Imports from Austria showed the most significant increase during the period, rising from less than 1 percent of the quantity and value in 1976 to about 23 percent of the quantity and 17 percent of the value of motion-picture imports in 1978. This sharp increase was due in part to the importation of 8mm motion-picture cameras by a large domestic producer of still-picture cameras.

Imports fell off significantly in 1979 and 1980 due to decreased sales. Many of the 8mm motion-picture cameras sold on the U.S. market with domestic manufacturers' brand names or names of large department store chains are supplied by imports. Imports from Japan, West Germany, Austria, and Taiwan accounted for 96 percent of both the quantity and value of motion-picture camera imports during 1976-80.

An analysis of imports by TSUS items shows that 8mm motion-picture cameras valued over $50 accounted for 73 percent of the value of motion-picture camera imports in 1980 (table 5). Eight millimeter silent motion-picture cameras (TSUSA item 722.0410) totaled $9.6 million, or 31 percent of motion-picture camera imports, and 8mm sound motion-picture cameras (TSUSA item 722.0415), $13.3 million, or 42 percent.

Tables 6 through 9 show the principal sources for all motion-picture cameras, by TSUS items, during 1976-80. In 1980, Japan continued to dominate imports of motion-picture cameras valued at less than $50, accounting for 99 percent of such imports in terms of quantity and value (table 6). Imports of 8mm motion-picture cameras valued $50 or more (table 7) have been steadily decreasing since 1977, and even Japan, which has an 85-percent share of this import market (in both quantity and value), has not been immune to consumer disinterest in motion-picture cameras. The value of Japanese exports of 8mm cameras to the United States has decreased from $39.3 million in 1977 to $19.5 million in 1980, or by 50 percent. Although Japan was the principal supplier of all motion-picture cameras, imports of 16mm motion-picture cameras were supplied principally by West Germany, France, and Switzerland (table 8). Japan, West Germany, and the Netherlands were the three major suppliers of motion-picture cameras, other than 8mm or 16mm (table 9).

Still-picture cameras.--As shown in table 10, imports of all still-picture cameras increased steadily from 4.8 million units, valued at $202.3 million, in 1976 to 8.8 million units, valued at $551 million, in 1978, before dropping to 7.1 million units, valued at $448.8 million, in 1980. During this period, the quantity of imports increased by 48 percent, while the value increased by about 122 percent.

Fixed-focus cameras were the single largest category, by quantity, for all imported still-picture cameras (table 11). Imports of these cameras increased from 1976 to 1978, but by 1980 had decreased to just above the 1976

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level. The popular 110 camera accounted for the greater part of the increase of imports in fixed-focus cameras in 1978. In 1978, the first year for which such statistics are available, imports of fixed-focus 110 cameras amounted to 65 percent of both quantity and value of all imports of fixed-focus cameras. While the actual volume of imports of fixed-focus 110 cameras decreased in 1979, they increased as a percentage of all fixed-focus camera imports to 67 percent in terms of quantity and to 76 percent in terms of value. This trend continued into 1980 with such imports accounting for about 80 percent of all fixed-focus camera imports in terms of quantity and value.

During 1976-80, Hong Kong and Taiwan were the leading suppliers of fixed-focus cameras, based on quantity, accounting for 61 percent of such imports. Japan remained the principal supplier on the basis of value, accounting for slightly over 32 percent of the value of these imports during this period. Imports from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore in 1979 and 1980 consisted mainly of the lower valued 110 cameras, ranging in unit value from $4.68 to $7.97 (table 11). Imports from the Netherlands, as reflected by the high unit values during 1976-80, consist of some highly specialized medical cameras, and to a lesser degree, portrait cameras.

Imports of still-picture cameras, other than fixed-focus, valued over $10 each (TSUS item 722.16), provided the second largest category by volume and the first by value. Included within this category are the popular 35mm cameras (supplied almost exclusively by imports) which have displayed remarkable growth over the past several years. Imports of these cameras grew steadily during 1976-80, increasing by more than 300 percent (table 12). As stated earlier, foreign manufacturers of 35mm cameras export high-quality 35mm cameras at relatively low prices. Japan was by far the principal supplier of 35mm cameras, accounting for 81 percent of the quantity and 90 percent of the value during 1976-80. Taiwan and Hong Kong were the next leading suppliers, with a combined share of only 6 percent of the value of 35mm imports during 1976-80.

Imports under item 807.00 1/.--As shown in the following tabulation, imports of photographic cameras entered under TSUS item 807.00 have been negligible compared with total U.S. camera imports. Imports of still-picture cameras accounted for all of the camera imports under TSUS item 807.00 from 1976 to 1980. Imports from Costa Rica of fixed-focus still-picture cameras accounted for about one-third of the imports under item 807.00 during 1978 and 1979, and Haiti accounted for more than half of such imports in 1980.

Year	Total imports (1,000 dollars)	Total 807.00 imports (1,000 dollars)	Percent of total imports
1976--------	239,060	6,279	2.6
1977--------	379,428	8,517	2.2
1978--------	603,478	1,328	.2
1979--------	567,987	1,378	.2
1980--------	480,145	750	.2

1/ Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States which were exported ready for assembly, have not lost their physical identity, and have not been advanced in value except by operations incidental to the assembly process.

Imports under the Generalized System of Preferences.--All photographic cameras considered herein are eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. As shown in table 13, GSP imports increased from $16.5 million in 1976 to $31.9 million in 1978, before dropping to $20.8 million in 1980. Imports of fixed-focus cameras grew from $8.0 million in 1976 to $17.1 million in 1980, or by about 115 percent. In 1976, Hong Kong and Taiwan accounted for 95 percent of the total value of fixed-focus cameras entered under the GSP; in 1980 they accounted for 76 percent of the total.

The value of fixed-focus cameras imported under GSP increased from 48 percent of all GSP camera imports in 1976, to 82 percent in 1980. In 1978, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, and the Republic of Korea accounted for all of the GSP imports in this category, but by 1980, Macao, Israel, and the Philippines were also suppliers of the GSP imports.

Imports of still-picture cameras, other than fixed-focus, valued over $10 each, represent the second largest category of cameras imported under GSP. Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, and the Republic of Korea were the major suppliers of GSP imports of these cameras in 1980. Imports of such cameras increased from $8.4 million in 1976, when GSP imports represented 3.5 percent of the total value of photographic camera imports, to $9.8 million in 1978, then dropped sharply to $3.6 million in 1980, when GSP imports represented less than 1 percent of the total value of photographic camera imports. This significant drop is due in part to the decreased imports of 35mm cameras from Taiwan and Singapore.

The International Market

International market profile

Although many foreign countries are capable of producing still-picture and motion-picture cameras, world export markets have traditionally been supplied by the developed countries. Over the past several years, however, several of the major Japanese and West German camera producers, in an attempt to reduce the cost of the more labor-intensive units, have established production facilities in several areas with traditionally low wage rates such as Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

Due to the large market for photographic cameras in the United States, the major part of U.S. production is sold for domestic consumption, whereas for several foreign competitors, the reverse is true. Japan, for example, exported 77 percent of its still-picture camera output in 1979, and it is believed that this figure increased by 7 percent in 1980.

U.S. export growth in the still-picture camera sector has two built-in limitations. When the Japanese entered the camera market after World War II, they soon developed 35mm still-picture cameras characterized by low prices and high quality. This high quality was guaranteed through an inspection agency in Japan which issued labels indicating that the cameras had passed rigorous standards. Japan soon surpassed Germany in 35mm camera production, and by the mid-1960s, all U.S. producers (foreign as well as domestic operations) had dropped out of the 35mm still-picture camera market. U.S. producers could not compete in a labor-intensive business with the low-cost, high-quality Japanese product.

This inability of U.S. manufacturers to compete in the 35mm still-picture camera market has contributed to the second limitation of export growth. Many camera buyers are interested in name brands that offer a complete line of cameras. Several Japanese producers have this capability, but not even the two largest U.S. producers are able to market a complete line. As a result, the U.S. industry seeks to increase sales of 110 cameras and instant-print cameras in order to expand its share of world exports. As mentioned earlier, U.S. producers also invest heavily in research and development with the intent of increasing sales in home and foreign markets through innovations in photographic cameras.

U.S. exports

The value of aggregate U.S. exports of all photographic cameras increased irregularly from an estimated $76.0 million in 1976 to $148.1 million in 1980, representing an average annual increase of about 18 percent (table 1). The ratio of exports to domestic production of photographic cameras (by value) increased from 21 percent in 1976 to 26 percent in 1980.

Motion-picture cameras.--Motion-picture cameras were shipped by the United States to over 50 countries in 1980, with the United Kingdom, Japan, France, and Canada accounting for almost 50 percent of the value of such exports (table 14).

Exports of motion-picture cameras as a share of production have increased by about 2 percent from 1976 to 1980 (a period in which domestic production fell by 53 percent). Twelve percent (by quantity) of domestic motion-picture camera production was exported in 1980, however such exports accounted for over 50 percent (by value) of total domestic motion-picture camera production.

The value of aggregate U.S. exports of motion-picture cameras increased from $5.1 million to $8.3 million during 1976-80. The quantity of such exports, however, fell by over 40 percent in this period, from approximately 22,000 units to about 12,000 units (table 14).

Exports of motion-picture cameras under 16mm dropped off dramatically after the peak year of 1978, yet exports of motion-picture cameras over 16mm continued to increase in terms of value during 1977-80 (table 15). Specialized motion-picture cameras of high unit value, primarily for use in the commercial sector, accounted for the growing export revenues in an area where consumer interest has lagged in recent years. During 1976-80, motion-picture cameras over 16mm accounted for 46 percent of the value of motion-picture camera exports, and motion-picture cameras 16mm and under accounted for the remaining 54 percent. U.S. exports of motion-picture cameras under 16mm, which have accounted for the greater part of domestic manufacturers' sales (by quantity), decreased sharply from 19,000 units, valued at $1.7 million, to 6,000 units, valued at $603,000, during 1976-80 (table 15). The market for this type camera has been declining over the past several years.

Still-picture cameras.--Exports of still-picture cameras as a share of production increased from about 20 percent in 1978 to slightly over 27 percent in 1980, which was indicative of photographic cameras as a whole. The aggregate value of exports of still-picture cameras increased irregularly, from $70.9 million in 1976 to $139.7 million in 1980 (table 16). The table also shows the principal markets for all still-picture cameras from 1976-80. It should be noted that while U.S.-made photographic cameras are shipped to many countries, foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms produce cameras in Canada, Australia, West Germany, Argentina, and the United Kingdom primarily to serve markets outside the United States. These subsidiaries are competitive in most parts of the world. The major exception to this would be in Asia, where Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan have a clear competitive edge.

Export shipments of hand-held-type fixed-focus and other than fixed-focus cameras followed the same pattern as all still-picture camera exports. Exports of these cameras increased from 1.5 million units, valued at $38.4 million, in 1976 to 3.6 million units, valued at $153.5 million, in 1980 (table 17). This growth in exports is believed to be due largely to increased shipments of 110 cameras and instant-print cameras.

U.S. diplomatic recognition of the People's Republic of China (China) opened the door to a large potential market for photographic cameras. At present, China has relatively few facilities for the production of cameras. China's vast population could provide a tremendous opportunity to U.S. manufacturers for the export of the lower to middle-priced 110 cameras and instant-print cameras.

As a result of tariff reductions by the United States, Japan, and the European Economic Community in the recently concluded Multilateral Trade Negotiations, photographic cameras and photographic products in general should move more freely throughout the trading world.

Appendix A

Part 2, Subpart F, Schedule 7, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1981) and Staged Rates of Duty

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Subpart F. - Photographic Equipment and Supplies				
			Subpart F headnote:				
			1. This subpart does not cover — (i) optical elements other than photographic filters (see subpart A of this part); (ii) electrical pick-up or amplifying devices or other articles which are provided for in part 5 of schedule 6; or (iii) still pictures (see part 5 of schedule 2) or motion pictures (see subpart G of this part).				
			Subpart F statistical headnote:				
			1. For the purposes of item 723.10, the quantity called for, linear feet, is to be reported in 1-3/8 inch equivalents (16.5 square inches).				
			Photographic motion-picture cameras, with or without sound recording systems:				
A	722.02	00	Valued under $50 each	No.	10.1% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
A	722.04		Valued $50 or more each		5.6% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
		10	8-mm silent	No.			
		15	8-mm sound	No.			
		40	16-mm	No.			
		60	Other	No.			
			Photographic cameras (other than motion-picture cameras), photographic enlargers, and combination camera-enlargers:				
A	722.10	00	Having a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of the value of the article	No.	10.6% ad val.	5% ad val.	45% ad val.
			Other cameras:				
A	722.12		Fixed-focus		8.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	20% ad val.
		10	Hand-held type: 110 cameras	No.			
			Other:				
		15	Instant-print cameras	No.			
		25	Other	No.			
		35	Microfilm	No.			
		50	Other	No.			

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1981)

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
Part 2. - Optical Goods; Scientific and Professional Instruments; Watches, Clocks, and Timing Devices; Photographic Goods; Motion Pictures; Recordings and Recording Media

GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Photographic cameras (other than motion-picture cameras), photographic enlargers, and combination camera-enlargers (con.):				
			Other cameras (con.):				
			Other than fixed-focus:				
A	722.14	00	Valued not over $10 each	No.	14.5% ad val.	6.8% ad val.	20% ad val.
A	722.16		Valued over $10 each		6.4% ad val.	3% ad val.	20% ad val.
			Hand-held type:				
		10	110 cameras	No.			
			35-mm cameras:				
		25	Single lens reflex	No.			
		35	Other	No.			
			Other:				
		45	Instant-print cameras	No.			
		50	Other	No.			
		60	Microfilm	No.			
		70	Other	No.			
A	722.18		Other enlargers and camera-enlargers		6.9% ad val.	4.9% ad val.	20% ad val.
		20	Enlargers	No.			
		40	Camera-enlargers	No.			
			Parts of any of the foregoing cameras, enlargers, and camera-enlargers:				
A	722.30	00	Containing a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of the value of the part	X	10.6% ad val.	5% ad val.	45% ad val.
			Other:				
A	722.32	00	For motion-picture cameras	X	6.9% ad val.	4.9% ad val.	20% ad val.
A	722.34	00	Other	X	9% ad val.	5.8% ad val.	20% ad val.
			Projectors, and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing, systems:				
A	722.40		Projectors other than motion-picture projectors		17.5% ad val.		45% ad val.
		20	Slide	No.			
		40	Microfilm and microfiche readers	No.			
		60	Other	No.			
			Motion-picture projectors:				
A	722.42		With sound recording and reproducing systems; and those capable of projecting only sound motion pictures		4.7% ad val.	2.2% ad val.	45% ad val.
		20	8-mm (including single 8 and super 8)	No.			
		40	16-mm	No.			
		60	Other	No.			
A*	722.44		Other		14.9% ad val.	7% ad val.	45% ad val.
		20	8-mm	No.			
		40	Other	No.			
A	722.46	00	Combination camera-projectors	No.	14.9% ad val.	7% ad val.	45% ad val.
A	722.50	00	Parts of any of the foregoing projectors or camera-projectors	X	14.9% ad val.	7% ad val.	45% ad val.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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Photographic cameras: Pre-MTN rate and staged rate modifications, by TSUS items, 1980-87

TSUS item No.	Description	Pre-MTN rate 1/	Rates of duty 2/ effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 1--							
			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	Photographic motion-picture cameras, with or without sound recording systems:									
722.02	Valued under $50 each	12%	11.1%	10.1%	9.2%	8.3%	7.3%	6.4% ad	5.4%	4.5%
722.04	Valued $50 or more each	6%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%
	Photographic cameras (other than motion-picture cameras), photographic enlargers, and combination camera-enlargers:									
722.10	Having a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of the value of the article	12.5%	11.6%	10.6%	9.7% ad	8.7%	7.8%	6.9%	5.9%	5%
	Other cameras:									
722.12	Fixed-focus	10%	[illegible]%	8.5%	7.8%	7%	6.3%	5.5%	4.8%	4%
	Other than fixed-focus:									
722.14	Valued not over $10 each	17%	15.7%	14.5%	13.2%	11.9%	10.6%	9.4%	8.1%	6.8%
722.16	Valued over $10 each	7.5%	6.9%	6.4%	5.8%	5.3%	4.7%	4.1%	3.6%	3%

1/ Rate of duty in effect from Jan. 1, 1972, through Dec. 31, 1979.
2/ The symbol "%" indicates "percent ad valorem."

Appendix B

Concordance of TSUS numbers, Schedule B numbers, SIC numbers SITC numbers, and CCCN numbers

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Photographic cameras: TSUS item numbers, Schedule B numbers, SIC numbers, SITC numbers, and CCCN numbers included in this commodity group.

TSUS item No.	Schedule B No.	SIC No.	SITC No.	CCCN No.
722.02	722.0620 (pt.)	3861 (pt.)	881.21 (pt.)	90.08 (pt.)
	722.0640 (pt.)		881.22 (pt.)	
	722.0660 (pt.)			
722.04	722.0620 (pt.)	3861 (pt.)	881.21 (pt.)	
	722.0640 (pt.)		881.22 (pt.)	
	722.0660 (pt.)			
722.10	722.1920 (pt.)	3861 (pt.)	881.11 (pt.)	90.07 (pt.)
	722.1940 (pt.)			
	722.1970 (pt.)			
	722.1990 (pt.)			
722.12	722.1920 (pt.)	3861 (pt.)	881.11 (pt.)	90.07 (pt.)
	722.1970 (pt.)			
	722.1990 (pt.)			
722.14	722.1940 (pt.)	3861 (pt.)	881.11 (pt.)	90.07 (pt.)
772.16	722.1940 (pt.)	3861 (pt.)	881.11 (pt.)	90.07 (pt.)
	722.1970 (pt.)			
	722.1990 (pt.)			

Appendix C

Statistical Tables

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Table 1.--Photographic cameras: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1976-80

Year	Producers' shipments 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1976	354,700	2/ 76,010	239,060	2/ 517,750	2/ 46
1977	494,000	2/ 119,848	379,428	2/ 753,580	2/ 50
1978	556,600	112,396	603,478	1,047,682	58
1979	571,200	148,509	567,987	990,678	57
1980	567,750	148,060	480,145	899,835	53

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission from information supplied by industry sources.

2/ Data are not strictly comparable; data include parts for some cameras.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 2.--Motion-picture cameras: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1976-80

(Quantity in units; value in thousands of dollars; unit value per unit)

Year	Producers' shipments 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1976	225,000	21,864	335,442	538,578	62
1977	180,700	13,148	553,845	721,397	77
1978	145,000	23,560	488,780	610,220	80
1979	130,000	21,166	261,231	391,231	67
1980	105,000	12,406	239,889	332,483	72
	Value				
1976	23,000	5,088	36,716	54,627	67
1977	25,500	4,192	58,731	80,039	73
1978	20,600	6,917	52,977	66,660	79
1979	18,200	8,519	32,287	41,968	77
1980	15,750	8,338	31,389	38,801	81
	Unit value				
1976	$102.22	$232.75	$109.46	$101.43	-
1977	141.12	318.83	106.04	110.95	-
1978	142.07	293.59	108.39	109.24	-
1979	140.00	402.49	123.98	107.27	-
1980	150.00	672.09	130.84	116.70	-

1/ Partly estimated from information supplied by industry sources.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 3.--Still-picture cameras: U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1976-80

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in dollars)

Year	Producers' shipments 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
			Quantity		
1976	12,200	2/	4,790	-	-
1977	14,475	2/	7,522	-	-
1978	17,300	3,434	8,838	22,704	39
1979	15,300	3,953	7,731	19,078	41
1980	13,800	3,785	7,091	17,106	41
			Value		
1976	331,700	3/ 70,922	202,344	463,122	44
1977	468,500	3/ 115,656	320,697	673,541	48
1978	536,000	105,479	550,501	981,022	56
1979	553,000	139,990	535,700	948,710	56
1980	552,000	139,722	448,756	861,034	52
			Unit value		
1976	$27.19	-	$42.24	-	-
1977	32.37	-	42.63	-	-
1978	30.98	$30.71	62.28	$43.21	-
1979	36.14	35.41	69.29	49.73	-
1980	40.00	36.91	63.28	50.33	-

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission from information supplied by industry sources.

2/ During 1976-1977, quantity data are available for hand-held still-picture cameras only. Exports of such cameras amounted to 1.5 million units valued at $38.4 million, in 1976 and 3.5 million units, valued at $75.5 million, in 1977.

3/ Data are not entirely comparable; data include parts of some cameras.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 4.--Motion-picture cameras: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Japan	313,734	472,990	359,175	230,126	207,816
FR Germ	1,203	1,835	691	699	2,018
Austria	2,097	33,824	111,927	10,226	16,120
Taiwan	2,300	6,700	13,040	9,840	11,989
France	1,204	910	233	48	43
Nethlds	31	33	60	52	38
Canada	1	5	3	7	25
Spain	0	400	0	0	10
All other	14,872	37,148	3,451	10,233	1,830
Total	335,442	553,845	488,780	261,231	239,869
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	30,782	48,051	39,427	26,312	23,233
FR Germ	2,680	4,849	2,742	2,675	3,367
Austria	348	2,571	9,145	1,096	2,238
Taiwan	162	328	857	899	1,011
France	1,097	1,084	263	350	345
Nethlds	170	179	266	151	339
Canada	1	42	5	50	328
Spain	-	37	-	-	165
All other	1,477	1,590	272	752	365
Total	36,716	58,732	52,977	32,287	31,389
	Unit value				
Japan	$98.12	$101.59	$109.77	$114.34	$111.79
FR Germ	2,227.73	2,642.63	3,968.23	3,827.05	1,668.48
Austria	165.89	76.02	81.70	107.20	138.81
Taiwan	70.34	48.92	65.73	91.39	84.29
France	911.40	1,190.90	1,128.20	7,286.42	8,018.95
Nethlds	5,478.42	5,432.91	4,435.23	2,913.33	8,925.26
Canada	813.00	8,348.00	1,721.00	7,207.29	13,117.08
Spain	-	93.42	-	-	16,518.00
All other	99.29	42.80	74.57	73.52	199.19
Average	109.46	106.04	108.39	123.59	130.85

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding

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Table 5.--Photographic cameras: U.S. imports for consumption, by selected TSUSA items, 1980

TSUSA item	Description	Rate of duty	Imports for consumption			
			Quantity	Total	Principal sources	Amount per source
		Percent ad valorem	1,000 units	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
	Motion-picture cameras:					
722.0200	Valued under $50 each.	11.1	31	1,341	Japan	1,340
					Hong Kong	1
	Valued $50 or more each.					
722.0410	8mm silent----	5.8	114	9,593	Japan	7,852
					Austria	1,179
					Taiwan	383
722.0415	8mm sound-----	5.8	87	13,330	Japan	11,688
					Austria	777
					Taiwan	574
722.0440	16mm----------	5.8	1	1,540	West Germany	1,020
					France	318
722.0460	Other---------	5.8	5	5,586	Japan	2,327
					West Germany	2,124
					Netherlands	339
	Other cameras:					
	Fixed-focus:					
	Hand-held type:					
722.1210	110-cameras---	9.3	2,694	29,748	Taiwan	7,730
					Haiti	6,263
					Republic of Korea	4,747
	Other than fixed-focus:					
	Valued over $10 each:					
	Hand-held type:					
722.1610	110 cameras.	6.9	301	13,477	Japan	12,605
					Canada	307
					Hong Kong	175

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Table 5.--Photographic cameras: U.S. imports for consumption, by selected TSUSA items, 1980--Continued

TSUSA item	Description	Rate of duty	Imports for consumption			
			Quantity	Total	Principal sources	Amount per source
		Percent ad valorem	1,000 units	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
722.1625	35mm cameras:					
	Single-lens reflex.	6.9	2,482	298,564	Japan	280,870
					Taiwan	9,004
					Hong Kong	3,844
722.1635	Other-----	6.9	613	53,960	Japan	46,414
					Taiwan	3,216
					Hong Kong	2,131
722.1650	Other-----	6.9	226	27,979	Japan	24,335
					Sweden	2,091
722.1670	Other than hand-held.	6.9	26	15,234	Japan	12,496
					West Germany	1,654
					United Kingdom	543

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Motion-picture cameras, valued under $50 each (TSUSA item 722.02): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Japan	18,439	55,315	45,573	29,542	31,456
Hg Kong	2,232	29,342	2,552	6,931	440
Taiwan	300	2,400	2,650	0	0
Austria	0	0	194	0	0
Germ DR	0	0	250	0	0
FR Germ	0	28	0	0	0
Total	20,971	87,085	51,219	36,473	31,896
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	646	1,727	1,668	1,286	1,340
Hg Kong	43	688	51	142	1
Taiwan	14	16	23	-	-
Austria	-	-	8	-	-
Germ DR	-	-	2	-	-
FR Germ	-	1	-	-	-
Total	702	2,432	1,752	1,428	1,341
	Unit value				
Japan	$35.01	$31.22	$36.61	$43.54	$42.59
Hg Kong	19.33	23.44	19.90	20.42	2.20
Taiwan	46.07	6.85	8.87	-	-
Austria	-	-	39.50	-	-
Germ DR	-	-	9.01	-	-
FR Germ	-	29.11	-	-	-
Average	33.50	27.93	34.21	39.15	42.03

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 7.--Motion-picture cameras, 8mm, valued $50 or more each, (TSUSA items 722.0410-.0415: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Japan	251,995	364,352	291,858	193,228	171,569
Austria	1,839	33,724	111,629	9,970	15,705
Taiwan	800	2,300	4,370	5,280	11,362
FR Germ	529	1,231	307	259	1,438
Malaysa	1,274	1,290	304	1,338	906
Kor Rep	0	0	0	120	310
Switzld	2	3,001	1	369	23
Hungary	0	0	0	0	45
All other	8,214	2,607	21	1,209	3
Total	264,653	408,505	408,490	211,773	201,361
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	24,801	39,348	34,264	23,414	19,541
Austria	270	2,553	9,117	1,050	1,956
Taiwan	69	166	357	484	957
FR Germ	195	197	128	100	222
Malaysa	168	94	29	246	161
Kor Rep	-	-	-	9	46
Switzld	1	289	1	92	30
Hungary	-	-	-	-	7
All other	617	323	12	134	1
Total	26,121	42,971	43,908	25,529	22,923
	Unit value				
Japan	$98.42	$107.99	$117.40	$121.17	$113.89
Austria	147.06	75.71	81.67	105.32	124.57
Taiwan	85.81	72.36	81.64	91.70	84.25
FR Germ	368.06	160.24	417.73	385.16	154.66
Malaysa	131.89	73.21	95.99	183.72	177.53
Kor Rep	-	-	-	75.73	148.89
Switzld	350.00	96.32	600.00	248.34	1,322.43
Hungary	-	-	-	-	161.27
All other	75.13	123.72	576.48	110.98	449.00
Average	98.70	105.19	107.49	120.55	113.84

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.-- Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 8.--Motion-picture cameras, 16mm valued over $50 or more each (TSUSA item 722.0440): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
FR Germ	195	144	58	122	134
France	732	559	116	38	40
Switzld	804	995	355	101	70
Taiwan	0	850	0	3,370	600
Austria	0	100	0	250	206
Japan	1,741	11,422	1,806	3,375	108
Malaysa	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	0	6	0	0	1
All other	32	34	29	29	1
Total	3,504	14,110	2,367	7,285	1,161
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
FR Germ	583	1,016	698	1,320	1,020
France	766	833	157	297	318
Switzld	360	292	142	28	87
Taiwan	-	62	-	307	51
Austria	-	18	-	45	35
Japan	256	1,564	428	655	26
Malaysa	-	-	-	-	1
Italy	-	4	-	-	1
All other	173	166	82	150	1/
Total	2,137	3,954	1,508	2,800	1,540
	Unit value				
FR Germ	$2,988.96	$7,054.28	$12,032.50	$10,816.21	$7,612.66
France	1,046.08	1,489.87	1,357.64	7,805.61	7,947.83
Switzld	447.79	293.75	397.61	275.81	1,245.89
Taiwan	-	72.44	-	91.03	84.69
Austria	-	180.62	-	180.01	170.91
Japan	147.00	136.94	237.26	193.98	233.01
Malaysa	-	-	-	-	1,483.00
Italy	-	680.00	-	-	1,300.00
All other	5,400.97	4,872.00	2,816.10	5,165.93	300.00
Average	609.98	280.26	637.04	384.39	1,326.47

1/ Less than 500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.-- Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 9.--Motion-picture cameras, other than 8mm or 16mm valued $50 or more each (TSUSA item 722.0460): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Japan	41,559	41,901	19,938	3,981	4,683
FR Germ	479	432	326	318	446
Nethlds	0	2	32	29	38
Canada	1	3	3	7	24
Austria	258	0	104	6	209
Spain	0	0	0	0	10
France	471	47	104	10	3
China P	0	0	0	0	20
All other	3,546	1,760	6,197	1,349	38
Total	46,314	44,145	26,704	5,700	5,471
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	5,079	5,413	3,066	957	2,327
FR Germ	1,902	3,635	1,916	1,256	2,124
Nethlds	-	21	185	50	339
Canada	1	36	5	50	327
Austria	77	-	20	1	246
Spain	-	-	-	-	165
France	329	36	95	53	27
China P	-	-	-	-	15
All other	367	234	522	162	15
Total	7,755	9,374	5,809	2,530	5,586
	Unit value				
Japan	$122.22	$129.17	$153.78	$240.36	$496.83
FR Germ	3,971.63	8,415.13	5,877.05	3,948.98	4,763.44
Nethlds	-	10,510.50	5,779.06	1,741.14	8,925.26
Canada	813.00	11,946.67	1,721.00	7,207.29	13,632.50
Austria	300.14	-	193.88	197.50	1,177.13
Spain	-	-	-	-	16,518.00
France	698.07	765.02	912.12	5,313.50	8,967.33
China P	-	-	-	-	764.95
All other	103.44	132.82	84.22	119.90	400.84
Average	167.45	212.36	217.54	443.80	1,021.04

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 10.--Still-picture cameras: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (1,000 units)				
Japan	2,277	3,086	3,699	3,432	3,608
Taiwan	849	1,537	1,547	1,348	1,390
FR Germ	43	68	69	48	382
Hg Kong	1,352	1,956	1,893	1,759	1,010
Kor Rep	74	500	573	323	332
Singapr	147	275	379	357	135
Sweden	5	5	5	3	3
Canada	2	4	23	22	35
All other	41	90	649	440	196
Total	4,790	7,522	8,838	7,731	7,091
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	162,979	256,399	460,752	461,059	386,207
Taiwan	9,478	15,371	18,172	22,387	21,346
FR Germ	5,392	5,193	8,205	8,174	11,472
Hg Kong	11,701	19,287	27,051	19,872	11,272
Kor Rep	1,224	9,008	10,509	5,969	5,136
Singapr	3,973	5,484	6,854	4,175	2,498
Sweden	2,544	2,944	2,823	2,357	2,145
Canada	113	539	1,095	1,293	2,101
All other	4,940	6,473	15,039	10,414	6,579
Total	202,344	320,697	550,501	535,700	448,756
	Unit value				
Japan	$71.57	$83.08	$124.57	$134.35	$107.05
Taiwan	11.16	10.00	11.75	16.61	15.36
FR Germ	126.09	75.94	118.60	172.05	30.03
Hg Kong	8.66	9.86	14.29	11.30	11.16
Kor Rep	16.57	18.03	18.32	18.47	15.47
Singapr	26.95	19.91	18.07	11.71	18.49
Sweden	513.07	551.97	562.23	748.10	798.46
Canada	60.47	128.95	47.15	58.24	59.62
All other	120.34	72.00	23.18	23.67	33.49
Average	42.24	42.63	62.29	69.29	63.28

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.-- Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 1L--Still-picture cameras, fixed-focus (TSUS item 722.12): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (1,000 units)				
Taiwan	740	1,360	1,363	1,078	1,185
FR Germ	10	22	3	15	368
Japan	991	1,059	830	355	357
Hg Kong	1,163	1,751	1,549	1,338	864
Kor Rep	73	496	568	316	323
Nethlds	1	1/	1/	1/	1/
Singapr	95	202	314	311	99
Haiti	0	0	0	0	104
All other	10	60	601	344	66
Total	3,082	4,950	5,229	3,758	3,346
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Taiwan	3,603	7,541	6,837	8,591	8,077
FR Germ	353	555	1,410	1,453	7,380
Japan	13,299	17,029	17,950	8,136	7,322
Hg Kong	4,528	8,836	8,919	6,269	5,101
Kor Rep	1,140	8,720	10,193	5,146	4,750
Nethlds	921	957	786	1,229	1,215
Singapr	393	1,029	1,280	1,626	517
Haiti	-	-	-	-	411
All other	560	642	5,300	1,746	1,303
Total	24,797	45,309	55,676	34,196	36,275
	Unit value				
Taiwan	$4.87	$5.55	$5.02	$7.97	$6.82
FR Germ	35.62	25.14	413.67	97.64	20.06
Japan	13.43	16.09	21.62	22.93	20.50
Hg Kong	3.89	5.05	5.76	4.68	5.90
Kor Rep	15.62	17.57	17.94	16.28	14.72
Nethlds	1,245.68	4,714.11	6,392.46	4,282.94	5,598.90
Singapr	4.14	5.08	4.08	5.22	5.21
Haiti	-	-	-	-	3.97
All other	58.00	10.71	13.82	5.07	22.87
Average	8.05	9.15	10.65	9.10	10.73

1/ Less than 500 units.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding figures may not add to total shown.

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Table 12.--Still-picture cameras, 35mm (TSUSA items 722.1625 and 722.1635), valued over $10 each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (1,000 units)				
Japan	518	1,021	2,151	2,311	2,722
Taiwan	25	65	163	193	179
Hg Kong	119	158	256	250	129
Singapr	42	49	65	24	21
FR Germ	24	26	28	29	11
Canada	1/	1/	1	1	2
Portugl	1/	4	3	3	1
Germ DR	21	15	24	22	8
All other	5	9	14	13	22
Total	754	1,347	2,704	2,846	3,095
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	65,143	135,678	361,721	365,071	327,284
Taiwan	1,072	3,135	10,097	12,845	12,220
Hg Kong	6,705	10,110	15,771	12,359	5,975
Singapr	2,794	4,086	5,524	2,219	1,771
FR Germ	3,210	2,476	3,208	4,018	1,626
Canada	50	76	490	543	1,156
Portugl	28	2,011	1,895	2,269	824
Germ DR	1,058	841	1,458	1,506	538
All other	428	472	701	1,779	1,130
Total	80,518	158,865	400,943	402,610	352,524
	Unit value				
Japan	$125.80	$132.86	$168.18	$157.96	$120.25
Taiwan	43.07	48.43	61.92	66.58	68.26
Hg Kong	56.55	63.96	61.65	49.49	46.17
Singapr	66.15	83.05	84.91	92.59	86.22
FR Germ	134.04	95.60	115.82	138.18	146.10
Canada	476.58	463.78	440.93	439.08	595.11
Portugl	491.09	488.18	728.94	880.34	1,552.05
Germ DR	51.40	55.17	61.09	68.35	64.99
All other	79.13	52.98	57.20	137.64	50.27
Average	106.76	117.91	148.30	141.48	113.90

1/ Less than 500 units.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Not.-- Unit value calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 13.—Photographic cameras: GSP imports, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Product	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Photographic motion-picture cameras, with or without sound recording systems:					
Valued under $50 each	51	704	51	127	1
Valued $50 or more each	129	73	67	-	1/
Subtotal	180	777	118	127	1
Photographic cameras (other than motion picture cameras):					
Having a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of the value of the article	-	-	-	2	-
Other cameras:					
Fixed-focus	7,968	17,048	21,921	21,237	17,130
Other than fixed-focus:					
Valued not over $10 each	1	404	68	440	32
Valued over $10 each	8,400	8,928	9,767	5,628	3,628
Subtotal	16,369	26,380	31,756	27,307	20,790
Total	16,549	27,157	31,874	27,434	20,791

1/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 14 --Motion-picture cameras: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80

Market	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
U King	1,451	344	1,622	5,270	888
Japan	1,094	1,005	1,918	2,621	828
France	3,630	1,771	1,141	2,074	1,313
Canada	3,855	1,272	2,707	1,371	2,958
Mexico	2,032	935	1,432	777	1,179
Phil R	75	37	77	51	226
FR Germ	892	413	951	261	610
Argent	307	50	250	72	178
All other	8,528	7,321	13,462	8,669	4,226
Total	21,864	13,148	23,560	21,166	12,406
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
U King	414	290	779	1,272	1,385
Japan	469	580	797	1,428	1,103
France	573	316	226	724	826
Canada	538	384	790	609	768
Mexico	573	140	644	325	643
Phil R	27	8	33	370	489
FR Germ	237	106	328	207	357
Argent	17	39	82	42	313
All other	2,238	2,329	3,240	3,542	2,454
Total	5,088	4,192	6,917	8,519	8,338
	Unit value				
U King	$285.56	$841.88	$480.03	$241.38	$1,559.51
Japan	428.91	577.11	415.47	544.78	1,332.40
France	157.91	178.65	198.25	349.11	628.91
Canada	139.65	301.92	291.77	444.39	259.52
Mexico	282.04	149.74	449.49	418.28	545.72
Phil R	362.15	208.84	427.77	7,261.35	2,161.91
FR Germ	265.61	256.60	344.74	792.10	585.87
Argent	56.52	782.74	327.49	585.26	1,759.17
All other	262.48	318.08	240.65	408.56	580.61
Average	232.72	318.80	293.61	402.50	672.07

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.-- Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding figures may not add to the total shown.

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Table 15.—Motion-picture cameras: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by types, 1976-80

Type	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Under 16 mm	18,998	11,281	17,928	13,002	5,728
16 mm	2,166	1,615	3,690	6,256	3,187
Over 16 mm	700	252	1,942	1,908	3,491
Total	21,864	13,148	23,560	21,166	12,406
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Under 16 mm	1,700	1,168	1,417	991	603
16 mm	1,767	1,728	2,009	3,584	2,924
Over 16 mm	1,621	1,296	3,491	3,944	4,811
Total	5,088	4,192	6,917	8,519	8,338
	Unit value (per unit)				
Under 16 mm	$89.48	$103.54	$79.04	$76.22	$105.21
16 mm	815.78	1,069.97	544.45	572.89	917.47
Over 16 mm	2,315.71	5,142.86	1,797.63	2,067.09	1,378.11
Average	232.75	318.83	293.59	402.49	672.09

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.—Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 16.-- Still-picture cameras: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nethlds	11,466	25,938	13,235	30,562	20,779
Japan	9,206	9,112	12,842	16,066	13,199
U King	5,727	9,435	9,310	12,381	12,616
FR Germ	4,669	9,878	10,618	9,426	12,404
Arab Em	58	387	3,768	6,282	8,433
Mexico	1,800	1,268	1,683	4,089	7,609
France	2,128	5,255	5,326	6,091	6,697
Canada	15,803	15,692	10,916	8,300	5,686
All other	20,065	38,692	37,781	46,792	52,300
Total	70,922	115,656	105,479	139,990	139,722

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 17.--Still-picture cameras: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal types, 1976-80

Type	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (1,000 units)				
Still-picture cameras, hand-held:					
Fixed-focus	660	1,692	1,585	1,992	1,809
Other than fixed-focus	821	1,805	1,579	1,770	1,770
Total	1,481	3,497	3,164	3,762	3,579
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Still-picture cameras, hand-held:					
Fixed-focus	9,794	12,061	31,397	51,157	39,551
Other than fixed-focus	28,596	63,451	44,092	56,061	56,998
Total	38,390	75,511	75,489	107,218	153,547
	Unit value				
Still-picture cameras, hand-held:					
Fixed-focus	$14.83	$7.13	$19.81	$25.68	$21.86
Other than fixed-focus	34.83	35.15	27.93	31.67	32.20
Average	25.92	21.59	23.85	28.50	26.97

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFFK INFORMATION

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7-10-4	May 1978	Writing Instruments
7-3-5	Sept. 1978	Pianos and Other Keyboard Stringed Instruments
7-2-6	Oct. 1978	Unmounted Ophthalmic Lenses
7-5-7	July 1980	Dolls and Stuffed Toy Animals
7-1-8	Sept. 1980	Handbags
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7-5-15	May 1981	Small Arms and Parts
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